REFECT OF FASHION ON MORALS. Low-necked Frocks to be Put Down.

SEXUAL DISPARITY PRODUCED BY DRESS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CANASTOTA, Jan. 7, 1857-16 P. M. The Dress Reform Convention held in the Dutch Refermed Church in this place has just closed its seasions for to-day, adjourning over to 9 o'clock to-merrow merning for further action. The meeting was organmed at 11 o'clock a. m. by the appointments of Mrs. Ball of this place as President; Mrs. Newton of Omar, Mise Barker of Hewlit's Hill, and Prof. Brocket of Herkimer County, Vice Presidents; J. C. Hathaway of Ontario County, and Miss R. A. Donovan of Flint, Mich., Secretaries.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Newton of Omar. Letters were read addressed to the Convention from Mrs. Charbette A. Joy of Milford, Mass., Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Seneca Falls, and a communication signed by forty-even ladies of Hopedale, Mass., all expressive of their interest in the movement and of their co-

operation. AFTERNOON SESSION. Resolutions were reported by the Business Committee embracing the vital features of the movement, which were elucidated and enforced by Kiss Donevan, Mrs. Ball, Gerrit Smith, Dr. Jackson, and others. Tae attendance was large, filing the body of the church in the afternoon, with a crowded house in the evening, which was occupied by Dr. Jackson in a lucid and fercible address, running a line of contrast between the sexes, and proving by incontestible arguments, based upon well established facts and data, that the present existing disparity between the sexes was the result of a false physical education, and to a great extent induced by dress incompatible with the full development and harmonious action of their physical organisation, by which their spiritual was thus detrimentally affected. The remarks were listened to with great at-There was a large delegation of intelligent and wellcressed women in the new costume.

The proceedings have made quite a sensation in our Botle village, and so far all has gone on well. "We shall see what we shall see" to-morrow.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Semespendence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1857.

Though the holidays are passed. Congress shows so inveterate desire to work. It adjourns over the 8th of January for no reason in particular but a Little bunkum.

The Tariff bills of Campbell and Letcher have been sent to the Committee of the Whole for discusaion. What will come of them, puzzles prophecy. There is a strong disposition in all economical quarters to cut down the receipts from customs, by way of emptying the treasury, and thus destroying the trade of the borers. For this reason, the duty on sugar, which brought into the treasury over six millions last year, and will bring a good deal more this, stand a chance of repeal. If the duty was intended to promote the making of sugar from the cane, it is a failure, since the product from that source has fallen off from hear half a million to less than one hundred thousand hogsheads. And all know protection does not book to the support of any interest which is never going to be able to bear its own weight. If the around is to be now taken that the original object of the duty bas failed, but that it is nevertheless good policy to continue it for the purpose of encouraging the sugar manufacture from the new Chinese plant, the question is to be considered. But will the Sorghum make sugar, or will it only make candy? That appears to be the main point to be settled. Till this is done it seems to be doubtful whether the duty is of much account except to the consumers of sugar. But Congress is by no means disposed to be rash on the subject.

The contested seat of Mr. Harlan, Senator from exciting a protracted debate. The case is this: the Legislature of Iowa eight years ago enacted a law that their United States Senators should be chosen by a Convention composed of both branches of the Legislature duly assembled for that purpose. At the time Mr. Harlan claims to have been elected the Senate of Iowa was Democratic and the House Anti-Democratic. Both bodies, however, agreed to go into Joint Convention for the choice of Senstor. The Convention held several sessions and adjourned from day to day without effecting a choice. At length a majority of the Senate declined to meet the Convention at one of its regularly adjourned meetings. A large minority, however, were present. At this session the Convention proceeded in the ordinary and regular way, regardless of the absence of the delinquent Senators, and elected Mr. Harlan, who came to Washington and took his seat. Subsequently a protest was filed by the withdrawing Senators against the validity of the election, on the ground that the Senate of Iowa had no knowlcoge of, and did not participate in, the action of the Joint Convention.

The subject was referred several weeks ago to the Judiciary Committee. Messrs. Butler, Geyer and Toncey, from that Committee, reported against the legality of Mr. Harisn's election. Mr. Toombe and Mr. Pugh, from the same Committee, make an adverse report, and uphold Mr. Harian's right to

his seat. The majority of the Committee place their decision on the ground that a majority of the Iowa Senate did not act in the election, and that such a majority is essential to render it valid, mixing this view up with an indefinable objection, intimated, but nowhere boldly asserted, that an election of Senator cannot be lawfully made without the concurrence of both branches of the Legislature acting in their disjunctive capacities.

The minority, on the other hand, claim that the Legislature of a State is competent to declare that the election of Senators shall be made by a joint convention of both branches, and that when such convention is once fairly convened and regularly erganized, it is sole master of its own proceedings. and may go on by the action of a majority of its quorum to the accomplishment of the business before it, whatever the action of a minority of the

body, whether Senators or Representatives, may be. In the discussion there has been a good deal of refining upon the necessity of the action of a majerity of each branch while acting in Convention. and if Mr. Harlan loses his seat it will be on the frivolous ground that this majority did not act in his case.

But the only real question in the case is, whether a State Legislature has the right, under the Constitution, to elect Senators in any other way than by the separate action of each branch of the Legislature-whether in fast any election of Senator by a joint convention is not invalid. The consti-

"The Senate of the United States shall be compo-of two Senaters from each State, chosen by the I latere thereof, for six years; and each Senato, thall

have ope vote. The question which first arises is, what is the "Legislature!" Is it one body or twe ! And if it be two, how can any election be morade except by the action of both, in the ar sever al capacities of Senate and House? If the me obers of the two branches go into Convention, is that Convention the "Legislature," or is it ',imply an assembly composed of the members of the two bodies, acting in some other capacity the an that of a "Legislature!" The original construction of the Constitution seems to have been that ruch a body was not the Legislature, in the true or constitutional sense of the term. But th' is construction has been largely departed from in a great many of the States, the electien by Joint Convention being a favorite method of elec ing Ser ators.

In view of the great and growing importance of the subject, and to prevent hereafter what may become Wery grave cases of embarrassment, it seems as tho agh it would be best to go at once upon the solid and unmistakeable ground of requiring concur, ent majorities of the legislative power in every Sr ate to choose a Senator. The Constitution says "hat Senators "shall be chosen by the Legislature" -not per capita by a vote of the members of the two bodies acting in another capacity. Let us, then, go back to solid, constitutional ground, plain to all. Let the definition of "Legislature" be the true and welf-considered definition; that is, the body or bodies where the legislative power rests, and let the action to make a Senator be of the same sort that is required to make a law. It is a good time and a good occasion, to settle the question on a solid basis. Let Mr. Harlan go out on a well-defined point, and future perplexities of this and similar kinds may be avoided. But if he is shuffled out on the grounds taken by the majority of the Committee, the door is left open for innumerable cases of uncertainty and contention hereafter. We have no doubt that a majority of Senators would be well inclined to this view of the case, if it were not that it would unsettle so many of their own seats. Thus they are likely to patch up their decision on a rickety foundation and let every future case take care of itself as well as it can. Many of the chief difficulties and embarra-sments of our legislation have arisen out of this departure from sound Constitutional interpretation. because it has been found convenent and a saving of immediate trouble, to follow bad precedents. We only multiply them by every step taken in the same

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE SALE OF THE DELAWARE TRUST LANDS IN KANSAS.

errespondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1857.

Dispatches have already announced the arrival in this city, from Kansas, of the Hon, Norman Eddy, appointed by the President on the 23d of October last as Special Commissioner to superintend the sale of the eastern portion of the lands in Kansas Territory, ceded by the Delaware Indians in trust to the United States; also the fact that he has sub-mitted a report of his doings thus far.

The Commissioner, upon his arrival in Kansas, proceeded to Fort Leavenworth and communicated with Gen. Smith, commanding the western division of the United States Army, and with Col. Sumner, the efficer in command, and was furnished by them with such accommedations as they could afford. Great misapprehensions existed among the set-

tlers as to the intention of the Government in regard to their improvements and homesteads upon the trust lands, but the instructions of Commissioner Manypenny, furnished Mr. Eddy, relieved their anxiety, and they not only acquiesced in them, but cordially united in carrying them out. The sale commenced in conformity with the President's proclamation on the 17th of November.

856. The want of proper boarding accommod tion at the Fort compelled the Commissioner and his clerks and other officers to seek it at Leavenworth City, three miles distant from the sale, thus losing much time and effective labor. This, however, was soon remedied, and the sales progressed

rapidly. On the 26th and 27th of November the Commiscombinations existed and had been formed between the mere claimant and unscrupulous speculator to absorb as far as possible all the unoccupied tracts of land. He excuses the mass of the capitalists from any share in these combinations. Measures were promptly taken to dissolve such combinations as did exist, and to prevent their re-formation The Commissioner has no doubt that in many instances tracts of land were subsequently smuggled through in contravention of instructions. The sale from the date last mentioned to Dec. 15, the day of the last suspension, was without any ma terial incident, and therefore without interruption My dispatch to THE TRIBUNE of yesterday's date gave information not only of the aggregate amount of sales up to the day of suspension, but also of cer-tain tracts withheld from sale for causes. These causes are that in all instances where there were onflicting cames to the same tract of land, and the improvements thereon were clearly within the in structions of the Indian Department, the Commisioner endeavored to procure a reconciliation and ettlement of opposing interests, and as a general

thing succeeded. Upon the receipt of a letter from Commissioner Manypenny of the Department of Indian Affairs, bearing date Nov. 29, Commissioner Eddy directed n suspension of the sale for a single day, in order to ascertain if other unsold tracts and lots not in Leavenworth City or vicinity were likely to come within its application. The inquiry satisfied him that no such combinations existed in reference to such lands of any force, and therefore the sale was

resumed on the following day.

Mr. Eddy received instructions of about the same date alluded to above, that if the property-holders of Leavenworth City, in connection with other perthe people from bidding at the sale, or if a pre-tended rivalry was got up by these parties, by which there was apparent competition without any material advance above the appraisement on the lots, to at once postpone the sale; that it was to be desired that the lots should bring prices approximating their true value; that a bona ade competition among all parties would run them up to a price which ought to be considered their just and fair

In the same letter, Mr. Commissioner Eddy was directed, in the event that there were bidders upon the ground who were deterred from entering into competition by measures resulting from such comnations, but would consent to go to St. Louis and there bid upon the lots, to adjourn the sale to an early day to that point. These instructions satisfied him that a free and untrammeled com-petition was deemed by Mr. Manypeuny a prerequisite to the sale of the unimproved lots and lands, and he sought diligently every means of in formation that was accessible, and the result of s inquiries was that such a competition could not be d: that the City of Leavenworth could only be sold at prices arbitrarily fixed by its own populat The non-resident capitalists had either left the Ter ritory, or by purchasing an interest in these very lands had identified themselves with the other preprietors, and therefore united in a common cause with them. An adjournment to St. Louis was consequently precluded by this condition of affairs. There seemed, then, but one alternative, and that was to adjourn without day; and Mr. Eddy so announced to the officers of the sale, and would have

totional provision which refers to the subject is faith, who assured him in the most emphatic manter that they would regard such an adjournment as hexarding the peace of the Territory. Mr. Commissioner Eddy did not share in this apprehension, but the high official positions heid by those gentlemen—one as Governor of the Territory and the other Commander of the Western Division of the Arms ways to their one. Western Division of the Army—gave to their opinions the weight of authority. Mr. Eddy wisely considered that their means of information were much more extensive than his, and their knowledge of the people far greater; besides, he was not un-mitdful that to them had been assigned the vital and delicate duty of restering peace to that distracted Territory, and of preserving knew that he but represented the eserving it. the Indian Department, when he hesitated at any the Indian Department, when he hesitated at any act that would by possibility jeopardize the tranquillity now happily existing there, and reopen wounds that are only closed, not healed. Therefore, while he would not, with the instructions of Mr. Manypenny before him, continue the sale, he felt authorized, upon the representations of Gov. Geary and Gen. Smith, and under the circumstances that overshadowed the whole question. cumstances that overshadowed the whole question to direct an adjournment from day to day, until the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with all the facts before him, should determine as to the course to be pursued.

Mr Eddy thinks the importance of selling

lots of Leavenworth City will scarcely be ques-tioned by any one. The earlier the sale the better for all interested, the Government, the settler and the Indian, but whether such can be done compatibly with treaty, or whether it ought or could be done in any other way, he deems a question foreign

to his duty to decide.

Mr. Eddy speaks in high terms of the officers and others, associated with him in carrying on the sale, and records the deep obligations he is under to Gen. Brindle, the Receiver, Major Robinson, the Delaware Indian Agent, and Col. Cramer, Acting Register, for ready and timely aid always beerfully tendered.

cheerfully tendered.

It is generally conceded that Mr. Eddy has discharged the difficult and arduous duties assigned to him not only with fidelity to the Government and the Indians, but also to the highest satisfaction of the hardy settlers of Kansas and the lovers of

impartial dealing everywhere.

It is but an act of justice, since the contrary has been asserted, to say that whatever differences of opinion may have existed as to the comparative ights of the Indians and the settlers who have been allowed by the Government to make improvements upon the Delaware lands, the opinions of Commis-sioner Manypenny and Mr. Eddy relative to the final completion of the sales are the same. I learn that the former has expressed, in an official communication to Mr. Eddy, that his course has been highly satisfactory, and Mr. McClelland, the Secretary of the Interior, also expresses hims livery much gratified with Mr. Eddy's success.

The opinion of Mr. Eddy has been solicited as to

the best mode of disposing of the Leavenworth City lots, and, in reply, he recommends that they be sold, as I have before informed you, at a price two and a half times greater than the appraised value. They were originally appraised at from \$12 to \$2, receding from the rive. This recommendation I understand to be adopted by Mr. Manypenny, and Mr. Eddy is authorized by the ent to return immediately and complete the sales, and he accordingly leaves for Kansas to-

I learn from a gentleman who arrived here to day that when Gov. Geary heard that Mr. Eddy intended to postpone the sales of the lands without day, that he threatened to resign if it was done, de-claring that in such an event nothing could prevent a recpening of the feelings of bitter hostility between the opposing political parties. Gen. Smith, it is said, also asserted that it would be a hopeless or dertaking to prevent hostilities if the sales were stopped. Both of these gentlemen made the most earnest appeals to Commissioner Eddy not to post-pore without day, and he very wisely heeded their

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1857.

The Pacific Railroad bill is generally regarded here as hopelessly lost for this Session, as, indeed, it ought to be, unless the subject is better understood by Members of Congress than it is now. The measure has been a popular subject for stump orators and exuberant paragraphists till many people have come, they know not why, to regard it as a great public necessity. Now, I believe it can be easily shown that a Railroad to the Pacific is not needed at present, and that if it were built it would not pay to run the cars for years to come. It is a well known and understood fact amo

railroad mer, that the great source of income to a road is the way travel. The through travel pays but a small part of the net revenue of a road and there are at this day few roads in the country, even those connecting our most populous cities, that have sufficient through travel to pay the expense of running the cars. How then would it be on a Pacific Railroad extending 2,000 miles through a country as yet uninhabited! It would cost not ess than \$5,000 to run a train of cars from St. Louis to Sacramento. It is estimated that it costs \$1 per mile to run a heavy train upon our Eastern roads. It would cost double that amount on the Pacific road for it would not be necessary to run a oftener than once or twice a week and it would require the same force stationed along the route to keep the road in order as though the cars passed and repassed several times a day. not a road in the world the business of which could be done by one or two trains a week that is not a mis erable and ruinous investment. The freight through from one terminus to another would not amount t enough to pay for the oil used upon the engine Some light articles might be taken across, but al heavy goods would continue, as now, to go around the Horn. It would make but about 85 days' difference in the time, and no railroad company could earry freight for the distance of 2,000 miles without sugmenting the price so as to make it a ruinous business for the tradesman. The difference of freight would much exceed the extra insurance added to the interest on the money invested during the difference of time that the goods were on the particular article, there would be a supply or-dered by the railroad; but those cases would be so rare as to make hardly an item in the receipts of the road. No; the idea of connecting California with the Mississippi Valley before the intermediate country is partially settled is simply absurd. A road could be built by the Government or by private companies if the Government would give them sufficient lands so that they could realize from them the amount that t would cost; but the cars would seldom run over the track unless the Government paid the expens thereof. The road would be useful in case of it is true, but in time of peace it would be a tax and a dead weight on the Government.

I speak as a Californian. I have lived in that country for nearly seven years, and I undertake to say that a Pacific Railroad is not the great necessity of California. A railroad or any other means of communication is wanted only as it will facili-tate emigration. The great want there is population. The country is unquestionably the fines naturally in the whole world. The climate soil and mineral resources are unequaled, and it only needs more people of the right kind to make it the garden of the world. They have al-ready too many of the genteel kind, who went there to live without hard work. They want more of the producing class. Of lawyers, doctors, gamblers and speculators, they have too many already; but the field for farmers, miners and mechanics is scarcely coupled at all. How shall these latter be induced

o emigrate! I answer, a good wagon road is the great pecessi-Were such a road built, and the necessary testing-places established, where abundance of good water could be obtained at all seasons of the year, and were military posts stationed along at such distances as would give adequate protect from the Indians, then those people through the West who desired to go to California could do so with no outlay of money whatever.

I will suppose, for instance, a farmer in moderate circumstances, living in Indiana, Illinois, or Iowa, or, indeed, any Western State, wishes to migrate carried his purpose into effect on the following day (Menday, the 15th ult.), but for the strong and urgent remonstrances of Gov. Geary and Gen. with his family to California or Oregon. He can

easily sell his farm for neat stock, horses or sheep. He can get these animals in exchange without making the sacrifice that would be necessary order to convert his farm into money. He can exorder to convert his farm into money. He can ex-change other property, that he cannot well take with him, for a big family wagon, in which he can put his wife and children; while in another he packs away provisions for the trip and the necessary cook-ing utensils, and set forth on the journey indepen-dent and happy. He need spend any on the way; sed when he gets to California he will find his stock. and when he gets to California he will find his stock, though run down in flesh, worth double what it was when he set forth on his journey. And when he gets there he will have something to begin the world with. If he desires to go to farming, he has his teams that he may begin immediately, and if he would give his attention to anything else, he can readily turn his property into money and invest in business or a comfortable home for his family. But a railroad would take a different class of

people to California from these: the gentleman traveler, the adventurer, the speculator, would be better accommodated by a railroad. The working man, however, would not be benefited by it. If he sold his property for the purpose of emigrating, he must convert it into cash; and, if he had a family, it would take very likely the whole of it to pay the fare of his household across the country; and when they arrived in California, instead of having their house with them, with the means of having fair start in their new residence, they would belpless and destitute. The railroad is not what this class of people want. It can do them 20 good.
It will not give California the population she needs,
nor will it serve any good purpose at present that could not be better served by a wagon-road, at one

were the wagon-road built the region of country through which it would extend would soon be set tled by a thriving population, and the result would be that in a few years the wants of these people would compel the construction of a railroad, be time for such an undertaking is not yet arrived. Let this Congress provide for the wagon-road, and not waste time and money in discussing a project so impractical as a railroad to the Pacific. Let the former be established near the line where the latter would probably run, to secure which the route should be selected by practical, scientific engineers. It would be more tatal to the final construction o the railroad to have an injudicious outlay of lands or money at this time than to have the matter longer delayed. The surveys are needed first, and suffigress to secure them, and to have so much of the work on the wagon-road done this season as to ren-der it telerable and safe for emigrants.

DON CARLOS.

Correspondence of The Evening Post.

Correspondence of The Evening Post. I

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1857.

Anthony Barclay, late British Consul at the port of
New York, it is understood here, will be reappointed,
and is making his arrangements for a speedy return.
Mr. John Lech, who was talked of as likely to be sent
in his place, has received a very satisfactory appointcent in Freighard.

ment in England.
The Hon. Wm. C. Rives has undertaken to edit the Madison Papers, or such of them as are in possession of Congress and have not been stolen. Among them is a letter addressed by Madison to his countrymen, with a request that it should not be opened until after his death. It is a great "Union" letter. Mr. Rives is now actively engaged in the work.

FROM NEBRASK 1.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. OMAHA, N. T., Dec. 24, 1856.

That part of Nebraska which is now being surreyed, and which will soon be brought into market. has the Missouri River, from Sioux City to the Kansas border, for its eastern boundary. Its width on the south is the length of a line com mencing at the above-mentioned river, and running 60 miles due west, on a line between Kansas and Nebraska. Its western limit is a guide-meridian, drawn from the point last indicated, 168 miles due north, or until it strikes the Missouri, near Sioux City. The amount of land wi hin these limits is about 120 townships, or not far from 2,500,000 acres But this is not all surveyed as yet; and it is prob able that only three or four tiers of townships along the river will be brought into market the ensuing scarop. The documents relating to the survey have already passed through the Surveyor-General's hands, have been inspected by the Department at Washington, and are now on their way to the land-office in this city. As soon as they arrive, the office will be opened for preemptors.

There is no homestead law which applies to Newstern Concernment lands are occur for attligent.

brasks. Government lands are open for settlers as soon as purchased from the Indians. That is, en individual can go upon the public domain, whether surveyed or not, stake out his claim, put his improvements upon it, and have it registered in the County Recorder's Office, and, by virtue of the Squatter-Club laws, he can hold this land against all intruders. The claimants of a given locality usually unite, form an association for mutual protection, and bind themselves to attend the public sales to assist each other in entering their and to see that they are not bid upon. The claims associations are usually strong enough to accomplish their design; and the intruder who should, at the sales, venture to bid upon a squatter's claim,

would, no doubt, find it a hazardous undertaking.

As before remarked, public lands can be claimed even before the Government surveys are made. But, in such a case, the settler must run the risk and the inconvenience of having a claim which does not correspond with the Government lines. This is, in all cases, undesirable; but the claim-laws bind the owners of neighboring tracts of land which lie in this manner to deed and redeed to each other, so that their original boundaries shall remain the same. That is, if, in a given quarter-section, A claim 143 acres, and B the remaining 17. the section will be entered, for instance, by A. being obligated by the claim-laws to deed over to B his 17 acres, on the receipt of the Government price therefor; and B would be under obligation to do in like manner, were he the purchaser. The lands about Omaha, for several miles, were claimed previous to the surveys; and the consequence is, that many of them run every which way with the Government lines. I would advise all who comhere for the purpose of settling upon unoccupied lands, to secure the services of a competent sur-veyor, who, for a trifling sum, will run out a claim which will correspond with the Government lines. and which, consequently, will cause its owner much less trouble at the sales than if it did not.

The club-laws allow the settler from one to two months to make his improvements upon his landat the close of which time, if he has not done so, his claim is liable to be entered upon by any one who chooses to do so.

As one of the great objects of the club-laws is to encourage actual settlement, a non-resident claim holder will not be protected unless he has an agent actually living upon his land. But a resident the Territory, it he has the requisite amount of improvement upon his claim, can hold it, although be does not actually reside upon it. In some cases, however, the clubs will, by special permission, allow a claimant to be absent; as, for instance, for his isn'ily, or on other important business. But the general rule is as I have indicated.

The amount of improvement necessary to make a valid claim varies in the different clubs. \$30 to \$50 is the an ount usually required. These improvements may consist of plowing, a cabin, or fencing, or anything which actually makes the land more valuable. But the mere cutting and stack-ing of grass upon a claim is not considered an im-

The claim associations are recognized by the Territorial laws, which permit the settlers living in the same vicinity to form neighborhood regulations, which, on being filed in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County, become the

A valid claim upon the public lands shall not ex-ced 320 acres. This may be in two tracts, eerd 320 acres. This may be in two tracts, and 50 acres of it may be timber. The claimholders are to decide what shall be the bounds of the association, but they must in no case extend ever the county lines. Claims are considered as real estate; they can be sold upon execution, and may be transferred by deed, by mortgage, or by

about Omaha, and these who come new, if they wish for land near the city, must purchase it. It is impossible to state, with any securacy, what claims are worth in this vicinity. They are selling at all prices, from \$100 to \$5,000, according to their position, distance from town, searness to timber, &c. R. J.

KANSAS.

MOVEMENT TO BUILD AND FOUND A TNIVERSITY. From Our Sy ceial Correspondent. LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 26, 1856.

For some time back the public mind, or the refleeting portion of it here, has been engrossed by devising some more healthy modes of administering the necessary relief to suffering Kansas than by direct charity. True, there have been many instances where even the latter lost all its objectionable and repulsive features by the peculiar character and exigencies of the case. While I have no intention of overlooking the force of such cases, it is inquestionably true that systematic giving, without any consideration, to any community, no matter what its necessities, has an injurious influence upon the independence and energy of character on which so much depends. It has, therefore, been suggested that the employment of part of the funds so liberally contributed by the people of the North and East, be invested in the erection of public institutions, which will supply labor at good wages to those who, without it, would have to be dent on charity or leave the Territory, and at the same time be of future permanent utility to Kansas. Among the things suggested, has been the erection

of a college or university. The intelligent charac-ter of a large portion of the citizens of Kansas will make some such institution indispensable at an early day. In order to secure for the erection or endowment of such an institution the liberality of those in the North and East who can thus sustain the laborer in the present trying times, and erect a durable monument of such munificent efforts, and also to secure appropriations of land from Congress before all the lands of Eastern Kansas are in private all the lands of Eastern Kansas are in private hands, an organization has been effected. A call of hands, an organization has been effected. A call of the citizens of the Territory, to meet at Lawrence on the 25th inst., was responded to by a large and respectable meeting that assembled here yesterday.

Gen. Pomeroy was called to the chair, and John Hutchinson elected Secretary.

Brief speeches were made by the President, Gov. Robinson, Judge Wakefield, Mr. Arny, the Rev. Messrs. Lum and Nute, and other gentlemen, upon the objects of the meeting and the necessity of de-vising more intelligent and satisfactory modes of aiding Kansas. The speakers urged the importance and necessity of having at least one good college in Kansas at as early a day as possible. Gov. Geary had been seen, and had promised to send a letter nad been seen, and had promised to send a letter to accompany the memorial, urging the claims of the institution upon the Government. A commit-tee to memorialize Congress was appointed, con-sisting of Messrs. Arny, Robinson, Hunt, Fowler, Brown and Branscombe. A committee was ap-pointed by the Chair, early in the meeting, to re-port an organization. They did so, submitting the statements and resolutions below. After a long and statements and resolutions below. After a long and patient discussion of the report by sections, it was adopted in the subjoined shape. The following gentlemen were nominated by committee and elected by the meeting as a Board of Trustees: For the Territory—Governor Geary, Governor Robinson, Mr. Parrott of Leavenworth, the Rev. Messrs. Nute and Lum of Lawrence, Mr. Goodknow of Manhattan, Mr. Thornton of Topeka, W. Y. Roberts of Washington, J. S. Wakefield of Bloomington, and S. C. Pomeroy of Lawrence. For the States: Mr. Bacon of Connecticut, Amos A. Lawrence of Massachusetts, and Mr. Arny of A. Lawrence of Massachusetts, and Mr. Arny of Illinois. As five of the Trustees were to be elected from the States, the Board of Trustees were em-

powered to fill the two vacancies.

Gov. Robinson was to go East in a few days with Gov. Robinson was to go has in a few days what the memorial and the organization for the Institution, and to secure, if possible, the necessary means for the erection of the building early in the Spring. The memorial is still in the hands of the Committee for amendment. It appeals to Congress for grants of land, such as have been given to other States, to found one or more colleges or institutions of learn-ing. As the lands in Eastern Kansas are rapidly becoming absorbed by settlers, and as they would immediately fall into the hands of speculators (that portion of them not held as claims) on being brought to sale, it is essential that Congress should make such a grant at its present session, and any other grants that may be contemplated, or that are n justice due to the future State of Kansas.

Institutions of learning being essential to the existence growth and prosperity of a free people, and the people of Kansas be ng determined—as of right they ought—to be free, the lime has arrived for some active efforts to establish a college on he sail of Kansas.

the sull of Kansas.

The reasons for immediate action are numerious and various—

First: The population of Kansas is becoming sufficiently numerous to support such an institution.

Second: There is no suitable institution for the education of the sons and daushters of Kansas in any neighboring State.

Second There is no suitable institution for the education of the sons and danghters of Kansas in any neighboring State. There. The propie have not the means to support their children in the Eastern States while procuring a liberal education. Fourth The erection of suitable buildings for such an institution would furnish employment to many of our citizens who would there were objects of charity, in consequence of the spelling of their goods by invaders.

Fifth: An institution of learning in Kansas would invite a very desirable class of immigrants for settlement.

Sirth: A first-class cellege, located in the mild and healthful climate and unrivaled scenery of Kansas, would become the resort of the invalid student, as well as others from the more rigorous climate of the North and East. Therefore, in view of the above considerations, it is

Resolved, By this meeting, to take the initiatory steps for the erection of a college at Lawrence, to be called the — Cellege. Herefore, the whom the riedle in Kansas.

Resolved, That a board of trustees be chosen, consisting of fifteen persons, ten of whom shall reside in Kansas.

Resolved, That it shall be competent for the trustees to make all receiful rules and regulations, and receive and expendiment, and endowment of said institution.

Resolved, That Conrece be solicited for an appropriation of land for the purpose of endowing and sustaining an University and other institutions of learning in Kansas, and that Committee to new appointed to memorialise Congress on the ambient Resolved, This pointed to memorialise Congress on the ambient better substructed by the people of the States for the resolved on contributed by the people of the States for the resident of Annas will about that by using them all as direct charity.

THE MONMOUTH TRAGEDY.

We have already printed the facts of a terrible tragedy which occurred at Moumouth, Ill., on the 11th ult., resulting in the death of two brothers, John and Henry Fleming, by the hand of William Crozier, all residents of Monmouth. The difficulty arose from the fact that Crozier was paying his attentions to a sister of the Flemings, by whom, it seems, his affection was as ardently returned. The Fleming family are wealthy, while Mr. Crozier is a poor, but worthy, mechanic. On this account the two victims of the fatal tragedy, with their father, violently opposed the intimacy, and were determined, if possible, to prevent a marriage between the two lovers. To carry out their intentions, the young lady was sent away to some friends in Pennsylvania, where she was at the time of the melaschely courrence. Nevertheless, her faithfulness to Crozier was understood to be steadfast, and the fear that he would follow her to Pennsylvania for the purpose of marriage is reported to have led to the fatal affair. With this introduction we publish such portions of the testimony elicited at the examination of Crozier as will give the most complete description of the tragedy, and the circumstances attending it. The examination was held before Justices Morgan, Nye and Hunnicutt, a full account of which is published in The Monmouth

Atlas:

Robert Helloway, sworn—William Fleming came to my house and said he wished me to assist him in obtaining some notes in the possession of defendant, and also wished me to draw up a paper; afterward, William Fleming and the two boys came up in my office, and I drew up a paper for him; he requested me to go with him to defendant's room, to have an interview with defendant, to obtain certain letters written by a member of his family to defendant; that he had sent Henry to obtain the defendant's consent to an inferview; we walked together to Mr. Balddans, and Henry invited us up to defendant's come; the defendant asked us to be seated, and commenced building a fire—that we came for other business; they told him they wanted to see the letters, to see if they corthey wanted to see the letters, to see if they cor-responded with his statement; the defendant said he old not have the letters now, but that he did have them at one time; he finally produced them for me to see the paper I drew had not then been shown to after it was shown he declined signing transferred by deed, by mortgage, or by it; I tien, after consideration, struck out certain portions of it, and in a manner rewrite it; he hesitated about signing it; I advised him to consult his friends

dore doing so; he said he did not know who to consult, as he did not have many friends; I went out with Henry Fleming and his lather to speak with them; I then saw John Fleming expressed himself satisfied with the contents of the letters, but thought that he ought to be whipped; I told them I considered him under my protection, and that if they intended anything of the kind, to wait until they met him out upon the street, or somewhere else; they premised not to attack him there; the defendant desired a conversation with me. I had a conversation with him conceiving the paper; Henry Fleming came into the room and said the time was up; they couldn't wait any longer; he was excited; about the same time John Fleming came in; I thought, from his manner, I could not restrain him; he appeared more excited than either of the others, pistols were drawn by John and Henry Fleming at that time; I made them put then in their pockets; the defendant claimed my protection there—emphasizing the word "there;" I went down stairs and fold Mr. Baldwin to come up, thinking his presence might restrain them; coming up, I saw James Crezier on the steps; he tockoned to me and inquired about his brother; he went to the coor and looked in; remained in the passage; John Fleming came in the room and approached the defendant; the defendant made a remark about three of them being there; Henry Fleming remarked that he would give him the same kind of weapon he had, and they would rettle it between them; John-Fleming interpoced, and drew out a whip and commenced striking the defendant; Henry Fleming drew a pistol several times, and I think had it in his hands the whole time; a struggle then commenced: I saw the defendant strike with a knife ence or twice at John Fleming, at that time William Fleming and James Crozier containto the room, and a general scuffle ensued; the into the room, and a general scuille ensued; the three Flemings attacked the defendant; James Crozier came in and mingled in the fight; as they got near the door I saw the defendant strike, Honry Fleming with the knife; about this time John Fleming cocked a pistol; I threw it up and it was discharged above his head; I caught the knife from the defendant, pushed James Crozier and the defendant into defendant is room, and told them to stay there. I turned around and John Fleming was sinking down in the corner of the hall; we carried him into an adjoining room, and laid him on a bed, and sent for a physician.

· Compression of

Cross-examined by Defendant's Connecl-I should Cross-examined by Defendant's Counsel—I should have considered myself in danger if placed in the same situation, and think I should have done as he did o creape; I think from the time I first saw him he ried to avoid a quarrel; a man in his situation could nfer nothing but that he was in danger of great bodily harm: Wm. Fleming told me he had made some softeness in town, and had sent William (his sen) to Prepaylyania in connection with the matter; while at my house, he used very threatening language; said he was afraid Crozier would leave an i take letters with him. James Crozier, sworn-In the morning, about 10

James Crozier, sworn—In the morning, about 19 o'clock, I was standing in front of Mr. Thompson's jewelry store, and I saw the defendant standing in front of Fry mire's store: Henry Fleming came along and stock hands with him; they started off east across the corner of the square in the direction of Mr. E. C. Babcock's store: I went to the Post-Office and staid until near noon; then I went down to Mr. Baidwin's, and went up to defendant's room, opened the door and looked in; I saw Mr. Holloway and Henry Fleming in there with the defendant, and I think some other per-sen: I then went down into the bar-room, supposing they had business, and thought I wouldn't trouble there with the desendant, and I think some other person; I then went down into the bar-room, supposing they had business, and thought I wouldn't trouble them; I sat there a few minutes; directly old Mr. R'. came down and went out of doors; about five minutes, as near as I can recollect; he came in and went up s'airs again; in about five minutes Henry Fl. ming came down and went out, he was gone, I think, about ten or fifteen minutes; then came back and went directly up stairs; in a few minutes old Mr. Fleming came down, looked into the bar-room, but said nothing, and went up stairs again; he did so twice or three times; in a few minutes James Baldwin spoke to me and said they seemed to be getting in earnest up there in the hall; said penhaps there might be a quarrel; I said I thought there was no danger; I said I guessed I would go up stairs ro that if anything was wrong I would be on hand; I went up stairs through the dining room, and into a bed-room, James Baldwin showing me the way; I went into a room in the east end of the hall; I went to the door and peeped through the keybole and saw old Mr. Fleming looking into the defendant's room through the keyhole, and John Fleming standing leaning against the wall with something in his hand I took for a revolver, his coat thrown over his shoulders; I then went down into the bar-room; Mr. Holloway came down as I went into the bar-room; Mr. Holloway came down as I went into the bar-room; Mr. Holloway standing there; I beckoned to Mr. Holloway was standing there; I beckoned to Mr. Holloway was standing there; I beckoned to Mr. Holloway was standing there; I beckoned to Mr. Holloway, and asked him if there was any danger of a row; he did n't tell me there was trouble, but thought there might be a quarrel; Mr. Holloway and I then started toward the west end of the hall; I rapped at the door; it was opened; Mr. Helloway had gone in; Henry Fleming to the door of the room; I got within about two steps of it when I heard as ciffle: I then kicked the door and it few open, kne back; I passed by John and struck Henry in the face; I turned round and caught John by the bair and started for the coor; I then noticed Albert Lamphere by my ride, having hold of one of the Fiemings's and pulling toward the door; we all worked out into the hall; I saw old Mr. Fleming grab the defendant by the right shoulder or neck; as he did that I struck over the defendant and struck him in the face; I then turned round and caught Henry Fieming by the hair and gave him a jerk along the hall; I went to the west end of the hall, and Mr. Holloway and John Fleming were scuffling; John had a revolver in his hand; I went to John and took hold of him; Mr. Holloway told me to stop, that he had him safe; I went into the defendant's room and staid there until he was arrested.

stop, that he had him safe; I went into the defendant's room and staid there until he was arrested.

Dr. Young, sworn—I am a physician in Warren County; was called on to examine the bodies of John and Henry Fleming; they came to their death by stabs in flicted by some shart-pointed instrument; there was but one wound in each of the bodies; Henry was stabled in it eleft side, dividing the nipple; the instrument appeared to have passed over the fourth rib, penetrating between the third and fourth ribs, passing in an oblique direction upward and inward in the direction of the aorta or great artery which conveys the blood to the heart, probably severing or wounding the artery; the examination being external and not a post mortem, can't speak to a cer'almiy; in order that the wound might have caused death it must have reached the ertery: from the examination I am satisfied the wound caused death; the wound in John Fleming was in the right side of the chest; it appeared to have been done with the same instrument; that wound was about 14 inch from the center of the breast bone, and about 15 inch above the lower end of the sternum the instrument appeared to have passed between the oartilages of the except in the court of the sternum the instrument of the except has a dishtra in the later of the present and about the lower end of the sternum the instrument of the except has and alother in the later of the later and alother in the later of the later and alother in the later. nent appeared to have passed between the cartilague of the seventh and eighth ribs; the lung naving collapsed, it is impossible to say which direction the idstrument took; there being a vacuum a knife of that length might reach a vital par and cause death. [Here the dirk was preduced, identified, and its blade found to measure six inches.]

After heaving the assuments of course, the consistent

After hearing the arguments of counsel, the opinion of the Court was delivered by Justice Morgan, Justices Nye and Honnicutt o neurring: and the prisoner was discharged, he having committed the killing in self-defense.

AN INDIAN REPUBLIC.

We find the following interesting account of a Dakota community, or rather regular Republic, in The St. Paul Advertiser of the 13th inst. The Advertiser

calls it "The Hazelwood Republic."

Away up on the head waters of the Minnesota, some forty miles above Fort Ridgley, in a corner of the miserly strip of territory of which the usufract was reserved to the Dakotas—all that remains to them now of the magnificent heritage to which they were born—in the wilderness-home of seven thousand shiftless sayages, the very Hades of Indian barbarism, yet dimwith ghostly songs and legends, the philosophers of France and the poets of European regeneration flavobeen outstripped by the Dakota hunter and a veritable Republic, organized, representative, free, with a written Censtitution and a code of laws, has been estimished on the banks of the Yellow Medicine.

A community of Dakota Indians including some 25 families, renouncing the tribal system, the habits, the superstitions and the costume of their race, leaping at a single vault acrass centuries of barbarism, have adopted at once, by unanimous consent, the customs, the dress, and at least the elementary ideas of civilized society.

The traditional principle of the community of property has been abandoned—the whole tribal fabric dissolved and society reconstructed on the basis of justice to the individual, and its relations adjusted on the calls it "The Hazelwood Republic."

olved and society reconstructed on the basis of justice solved and society reconstructed on the to the individual, and its relations adjusted on the principle of individual responsibility. For this new order of things a methodical organization has been effected, in which all male adults are represented and in which all directly participate. A President and Secretary were regularly elected. A Constitution and Code of By Laws were written, and the rights of property recognized and defined. This is an abrupt transition,